GEN. CESNOLA'S CURIOSITIES.

DE. RICHTER'S CHARGES AGAINST THE DIRECTOR OF OUR ART MUSEUM.

Some Articles Bought by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and Lost by Shipwreek. According to Co-moin, are Really in the Berlin Museum—Br. Eichter's Case.

It is high time that Gen. di Cesnola should reply to the accusations which I have made against him, if he can. He should do so soon in order to give me an opportunity to answer before my departure for Europe, which is fixed for July 18 next. If he does not respond I can only assume that he cannot, and must necessarily accept his silence as an admission of guill.

Intil now his only reply to my direct arraigment of his acts, and my denial of the cradibility of his statements, has been to make an attack upon my personal character through the roundabout me jium of a Tomes reporter. That my departure for London will prove the signal for him to flower forth with further misrepresentations I do not doubt. But, after all, I shall preserve my current knowledge of the publications of the press. The mails are regular. The ocean passage is but a journey by ferry, 80, should my presence be required in the public interest, the connection can be made.

The definition of the mission of the press. The mails are regular. The ocean passage is but a journey by ferry, 80, should my presence be required in the public interest, the connection can be made.

The described from Cyprus, deep the had been made on an Austrian vessel, the Napried by Gen. di Cesnola to the bottom along with the rest of a large shipment of antiques which had been made on an Austrian vessel, the Napried by Gen. di Cesnola to the bottom along with the rest of a large shipment of antiques which had been made on an Austrian vessel, the Napried In the rediscovery of this have reproduced for the Revigation in the Royal Berlin Museum from Cyprus, and the rediscovery of this have reproduced for the Mexicus of the male on an Austrian vessel, the Napried In volume L general that the rediscovery of this have reproduced for the Revigation in the Royal Berlin Museum from Cyprus, and the rediscovery of this have reproduc

figure 1 the museum's illustration, but have turned it back into the position of Gen. di Cesnola's book.

This antiquity, which was to come to the Metropolitan Museum from Cyprus, never arrived. It was finally reported by Gen. di Cesnola to



It is quite natural that Gen. di Cesnola esort to any means in his power to prolong his continuance in a very lucrative office. It would contravene all the laws of human nature to expect him to relinquish such a prize without a struggle. And, since mere blank denials cannot offset absolutely established facts, his only remaining defence is to defame the exponent of the facts. without undertaking the hopeless task of disputing the facts themselves.

That the majority, if not all of the trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art are perfeefly well aware of the exact position of Gen. di Cesnola in this matter is more than propable. But I do not believe that even those who have most completely lost their confidence in him are aware of the actual extent to which

same head, 37.5 atm. high. From the Ces-Collection, Berlin Museum. Antiquarum, T. O. 30. "Kypros, the Bible, and Homer." Plate XIV.,

nine. July. 1872, for which article Gen. di
Cesnola furnished the buik if not all, of the
Information, it is not called colossal, but simply "The Greek Priest-found at Salamis." In
the Ham Album the same head appears with
the autograph inscription: "A stone head of
gigantic size, found at Dail."

This head, which like its terra-cotta predecessor is not colossal, did not, also, go to pave
the bottom of the sea, as Gen. di Cesnola
stated. It likewise went to the Royal Berlin
Museum, on a cash basis, and is there to be
found credited to the Cesnola collection. It is
but twenty-eight centimetres in height. Furthermore, it was not found at the spot where
Gen. di Cesnola and Mr. Hitcheock satat Salamis, for nothing was found there. The whole
colossus of Salamis, in effect, disappears. All
that remains is a fine stone head, better than
any in New York, which Gen. di Cesnola himself sold and delivered to the museum, where,
I may aid, they are more critical in their
choice of Cypriota antiquities, for they require
only choice pieces, and cannot be put off with
rubbish, as has been so easily done in New
York.

him are aware of the actual extent to which they have been abused.

In the preface to the guide or handbook of pottery and porcelain, published in 1875 by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, it is distinctly stated:

The Cesnoia collection is the property of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and includes pottery, stees, glass, bronze, glal, and other studies, the result of supports on the Guide of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and includes pottery, stees, glass, bronze, glal, and other studies, the result of supports in the three seat rooms on the second floor. The pottery is the three seat rooms on the second made of the building at the property of the Metropolitan floor of the building at Key pottery heads are in this gallery of the statuary and others in the northeast room, second floor.

This guide was published while Gen. di Cesnola was in Cyprus, but the fully endorsed its contents, as well as those of the guide for 1876 and others, and the reports upon his collection, issued during his absence, both while he was abroad and upon his roturn to this country. Moreover, these guides or handbooks of 1875 and 1876, were in use and for sale at the doors of the museum whon Gen. dl Cesnola was already in office on the fully ended by others written by Mr. Savage, but



F10. 3.

him before they were sent to the printer.

In two of these early guides appear pictures of two heads, of which I furnish THE SUN with drawings for reproduction. Both of these heads appeared in connection with an article written by Mr. Hitchcock in Harper's Magazine for July, 1872. That Gen. di Cesnola entirely agreed with the contents of this article is shown by the following, which he wrote to Mr.

PARIS, 18 August, 1872. Mr Deanest Friend: I have just received both your letters and the Harper's Magazine for July with your beautiful article, both of which Mr. Stevens sent to me from London yesterday. I am never tired of reading it.

In the Metropolitan Museum Guide for 1875 appears one of these heads, which is represented on page 23 as the property of the musoum, with the observation "not yet received from Cyprus." Gen. di Cesnola in his book "Cyprus." page 207, describes it as a colossal head, and gives its place of origin as Paphos. In Mr. Hitchcock's article, which is, according to Gen. di Cosnola, so beautiful that he cannot become tired of reading it, this same head is called a colossal Phonician head in terra cotta from Dali. In the so-called Halm Album. which was used in the Feuardent-Cosnola trial. and is composed of photographs of objects with autograph inscriptions, made by or for Gen. di-Cesnola in Cyprus, this head forms the frontispiece, but with no indication of its locality of discovery. By Mr. Doell, who wrote upon information furnished him by Gen. di Cesnola, it is described in his book, page 45. No. 244, as a stone head from the sculptures of Golgos, and that no mistake be rossible he refers to Mr. Hitcheock's illustration in Harper's

Magazine of 1872. represented in one position. In Harper's and in the Guide of the Metropolitan Museum of Art for 1875, the head as seen in the Halm Album is used, but reversed. I have used for

revised by Gen. di Cesnola and approved of by Yorkers the chance to buy one or two of his him before they were sent to the printer.

The same head, only

Yorkers the chance to buy one or two of his many collections. In this letter to Mr. Frohner Cesnola writes:

"I have lately found a colossal stone statue (head and feet broken) which holds in one hand a buil's head in perfect preservation. Well-dressed beard, lips painted red, nostrils and pupils of the eyes also painted; triple coronet; one arm missing. Found at Golgos, where Mr. do Vogile excavated.

In the photograph in the Haim Album, plate Mr. which represents the same head as the

FIG. 4.

28 ctm. bigh. From the Ces-Museum, Antiquarium, "Ey-mer," plate CXC, la and lb.

and pupils of the eyes also painted; triple corone; one arm missing. Found at Golgos, where Mr. de Vogde excavated.

In the photograph in the Haim Album, plate one illustrated by Mr. Hitcheoux and the head of Berlin, is written in L. P. di Cesnola's, cr. A. P. di Cesnola's, handwriting; "A stone head of Berlin, is written in L. P. di Cesnola's, head of Berlin, is written in L. P. di Cesnola's, head of Berlin, is written in L. P. di Cesnola's, head of Berlin Museum. Archeological discoveries in Cyprus 18-28." It would be alone sufficient to dentify the head of configuration to dentify the head of configuration to dentify the head of configuration in Cesnola's letter with that which I gave of the head in my book. Her having the description in Cesnola's letter with that which I gave of the head in my book. Her having the description in Cesnola's letter with that which I gave of the head in my book. Her having the description in Cesnola's letter with that which I gave of the head in my book. Her having the construction of the mean and the statues. One with a buil's head two and a half or three times life size was, he said, discovered in Salams and had its head. (Figs. 1 and 2). The other, sualier, is a head, and this is the construction of the war and the statue, according to Cesnola, with a cow's head, and this is the construction of the war and the statue, according to Cesnola, with a cow's head, and this is the construction of the search of the war to be statue, according to Cesnola, with a cow's head, the statue of the search of the search of the war to Berlin, in smaller size than statue, according to Cesnola, with a cow's with the head did not go to the battom, how could the search of the sear

two sacred enclosures near Athienou were dissovered, from which Gen. di Cesnola had created the big temple of Aphrodite of Golgos. Where the Berlin head and where the headless statue of New York (No. 39) were really found nobody can ascertain now, except by thorough inquiry among the Cypriotes. I can now give notice, for the first lime, that I may most likely be able to call oclore a committee the Cypriote who sold the headless statue (No. 39) of the Metropolitan Museum, the man with the cow's or buil's head, to Cesnola. I know the man, his aame and coftage, and have witnesses ready. But I would not name the man, except in Cyprus, and when the witnesses were called before a court of justice, without knowing why they were summoned, and on condition that they should be put under proper examination and cross-examination by honest lawyers. I fully believe Gen. di Cesnola may not even know the man, as he obtained the statue at second hand, and so his agents in Cyprus may in this case not be able to buy the witness up beforehand. With regard to the head, of which we have here two flustrations in figures 3 and 4, which Cesnola intended to place on the statue No. 30 of New York, it is attested also by the Halm Album that it belonged to the discoveries of Dail mate in 1828, just the same yee? In which Gen. di Cesnola, wrote the above quoted letter to Mr. Frohner, the ex-Gonservateur du Louvre. As the collection of Mr. Barre came under the hammer at Paris in 1878, the same Mr. Frohner wrote in Mr. W. Hoffmann's selling catalogue of the 18th or 18th of May about Cesnola explorations in Dail 118:88). During the whole campaign there was only one aim, to tear out of the earth as much of its treasures as possible. Mr. Di Cesnola did not botanize, he simply gathered his harvest."

There is also in Berlin one of the most curious vases ever tound in Cyprus, which is illustrated by Gen. di Cesnola in his "Cyprus," page 55, as having been found near Larmace.



Reduced tracing from the vase in Berlin, for which earth was made in New York without result.

Reduced tracing from the vises in Berlin, for which search was made in New York without result.

The same yase figures as plate viii, in the Haim Album, where, it is sail, it was found in Ormidia. I publish this vase for the first time, properly, in my book, plate xix. I, and plate ixi. One is even reproduced in colors. Mr. Savage, the assistant of Gen. di Cesnola, at the Metropolitan Mussum, while preparing the catalogue or handhook of vases, could not find this vase and asked Gen. di Cesnola about it. He ordered the two museum ianitors, Henkel and Alley, to try to find it. After they had searched for a long time without result, Gen. di Cesnola said to Mr. Savage:

"The vase must have been stolen from my collection by people of the British Museum." Later on when Feuardent began to attack him, in another talk with Mr. Savage, he said he was mistaken: he did not mean that the people of the British Museum had stolen the vase, but that Mr. Fouardent himself had done so, Mr. Feuardent, I may state, had for a time acted as Gen. di Cesnola's agent in London.

In the course of his subsequent studies and correspondence, Mr. Savare discovered that the vase had been sold by Gen. di Cesnola himself, just as he had sold the terra-cotta and the stone heads, to the Berlin Museum. The only comment Gen. di Cesnola made when his assistant spoke to him about this was:

"Oh, yes. I have been mistaken."

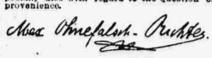
Most people have to pay for their mistakes. Gen. di Cesnola in 1872 sold a collection to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. I discovered upon a visit to Boston, among the vases there, several which struck me as being to a very large extent painted over by modern hands. It seemed to me even not impossible that some of the most curious representations on them were painted partly or entirely in modern times. With the consent of the museum authorities and in their presence I subjected these pieces to a test, and found my suspicions confirmed as lar as the experiments were carried, my time not permitting me to make such an exhaustive exam

ment of the number of pieces of stone sculpture in the Cesnola collection. Col. Clarke then wrote to Mr. Savage: Here I have one number obtained previously from some statement of Cesnola's, and the number you gave me is vastly smaller. Which is to go into my report? Mr. Savage consulted Cesnola about it, and, finally, finding it impossible to reconcile the two figures. Gen. di Cesnola said: "Well, tell him to stick to the former number." When Mr. Savage stated that there was no such number of pieces. Cesnola renlied: "Never mind. I'm responsible." Finally the General chose Mr. Savage's figures, and explained to Col. Clarke himself. "that the others were lost at sea."

Should Gen. di Cesnola desire to deny this statement. I can furnish the necessary autographic evidence to prove it.

Togo on multiplying such examples would not be a difficult matter. I think, however, that I have said enough to open the eyes of such of the trustees and the public as are not wifully blind. Either Gen. di Cesnola has done very wrong or my charges against him are false. I can simply state that I have made no charge that is net backed by abundant and convincing proof, and that I am prepared to sustain every accusation. Let Gen. di Cesnola challenge any single one of them II he dares. I should think a committee of experts and archaeologists, an American, an Englishman, a Frenchman, and a German, should be called by the trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art to investigate thoroughly the matter. As the matter stands now, it is an open scandal to the museum and its supporters.

Mr. G. L. Feuardent is no longer alive. He had made the mistake of going too far and of affacking a few things which were and are all right. But, on the other hand, his merits remain incontestable, and in many respects and in most of his cases he has positively proved that Gen. di Cesnola has made improper repairs and restorations and lalse statements, especially also with regard to the question of provenience.



MURDER WILL OUT.

Justice Overtakes the Slayers of James Williams Atter Twenty Years. From the Adamia Constitution.

James Williams, a young man about 23

Breezes Fan a Scene of Light, Flowers, and Innocest Recreation-It is Part of the Y. M. C. A. Onling Arrangement. If you are walking or riding along the Bowery any warm night nowadays, and passing the big double brick building at 222 and 224, you glance skyward and catch sight of a row of twinkling Japanese lanterns swinging in the breeze, and an American flag floating proudly from a staff, with its folds lit with the white sheen of electric lights, you may know that you are looking up at the external decora-tions of the only roof garden that the Bowery, with its multitude of other gardens, all on the ground floor, ever boasted. Its location is not the only thing that is notable about this aerial breathing spot, however. It differs from all other roof gardens in town for the reason that you may get up there for nothing at all and stay and enjoy yourself as long as you like. In fact the managers will be only too delighted if you will go there as often as you can.

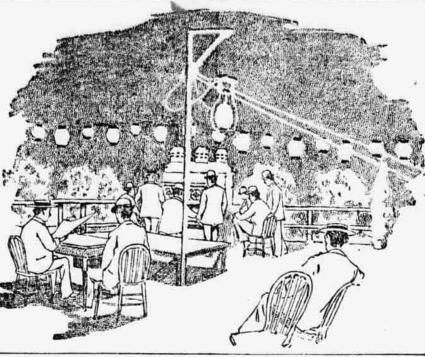
THE BOWERY'S ROOF GARDEN.

ONE OF THE ATTRACTIONS OF THE TOUNG MEN'S INSTITUTE.

The attendance on clear warm nights averages between 150 and 2004, and there is plenty of room for the number to move about and enjoy themselves. Members who take a turn at bowling or the gymnasium carly in the evening go up there to coll off and have a quiet smoke and a clear or a song afterward. A big event and clear or a song afterward. A big event



already planned for the roof garden, which will take place in a few nights, is the first ladies' reception. The members have received an allotment of tickets, and are to invite their sisters and their best girls to go up The reason that it is free and that men, and particularly young men, are cordially welcomed is that it is under the direct management of the Young Men's Institute, a branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, and



big organization at that. It is an avowed ef-fort to make the roof garden idea effective in forwarding the Christian work undertaken by the institute for the benefit of the young mea. Had you leisurely climbed the broad oaken staircases leading to the roof or shot up in the elevator last Tuesday night you would have had a chance to see exactly what a nonsectarian Christian roof garden looks like when it is in full operation. The music of a plane floated out sweetly on the night air, and presently a group of young men began to sing college gloss melodiously, sending the echoes booming soft over the housetons. Once in a while, when the breeze blew right, the echoes swept down into the street and made pedestrians stop and listen, until the rattle of the elevated trains drowned the agreeable sounds. Nearly 200 young men sat on woodenbottomed chairs listening to the songs. When the singing ended other young men climbed upon a platform on the roof and recited. Many of the young men smoked as they listened. and they applauded music and speaking with evident gusto. It was a very jolly and contented crowd. The young men were bright faced and neatly dressed, and any one could see at a glance that they were having a tiptor time away up fifty feet or so out of the war of the sultry atmosphere of the Bowery. They



were having a sort of jubilee in celebration of the opening of the roof garden.

The garden is not yet in as complete shape as it will be in a week or two. It covers a space about flifty feet square on the top of the Institute. It has a slatted floor and wooden guard rails along the sides. Potted plants and small green trees are set in rows outside these rails.

On a hig pole in the centre of the garden swings an electric light, that makes everything light as day. In one corner by the chimney pots stands an upright piano, covered with a water-proof cloth to protect it from rain. Wooden tables are placed here and there on the roof, and the other night interested groups stood about them watching the crack amateurs of the Institute play chess and checkers. Other parties at other tables were playing dominoes. Some of the young men smoked as they played. A few sat in chairs tilted against the guard rails reading newspapers by the light of electricity. Still another group stood leaning against the eastern guard rail gazing out on the night panorama sproat out over the housetops. It was a splendid



view. Against the dark blue background of the starry sky the lights of the Brooklyn Bridge twinkled like a glant necklace of diamonds and rubies. The lanterns hang on tall mastheads glammer faintly beneath this span of bridge brilliants. Church spires and the dark outline of towering busicess buildings stood out darkly in contrast with the luminous coronet of the big bridge. Near by stretched the more animated passing show of the Bowery at night, its moving figures all changed to puppet size by the height the spectator was raised above them.

While the visitors to the garden walked about, smoked, chatted, played games, or watched the night scenery, a walter went hither and thither among the groups with a tray laden with liquid refreshments. All the drinks were non-intoxicating. The walter served only sarsaparilla, soila, and lemprices charged in the saloons. Some excellent literature is perused on this roof garden, for visitors there have free access to the library of 1,500 carefully selected volumes. These books are issued at any time by subscription. The library is well patronized, because in no other one in town can one get

It was established because we believed that it would draw the young men here in the hot weather in as large numbers as in the winter time. They need to breathe cool air in hot weather, and it is ceoler on the roof than in the street, and a great deal cooler than it was in the building. We found before the roof garden was opened that it was difficult, almost unreasonable, to keep them indoors in the institute building when the thermometer was up in the seventies and eighties. The garden has apparently given them just what they needed, for it is a perfect success. It is the first one in the country established by the Young Men's Christian Assaciation. I don't know whether others will be started, but I think they ought to be."

The roof garden is run in connection with the work of the Outing Committee, which assures plenty of healthy out-shor recreation to the members. There is rowing every Saturday on the river or the Sound, and a ramble by the rambling club. The committee has also arranged a series of saturday excursions for the summer. In short, there is every evidence that the Institute is one of these wide-sawake sort of institutions that young men learn to like, and that it is dilignelly carrying on its worthy work of turning out good-tempered and sturdy young Christians. a decidedly lively and go-shead branch of the | It was established because we believed that it

A LETTER FROM A KING.

He Was Called Home from an American College to Lead His People in War.

Momolu Massaquol, King of Jabasca, a part of the Vey territory north of the western part of Liberia, writes to a Sun reporter about the war which he found raging in his country on his return last spring. For some years he was a student in the Central Tennessee College in Nashville, where he went under the name of Alfred Momo Thompson. Last winter he received word from Jabasca that his mother, the Queen, had perished last July in an invasion of her city by the Mandingoe and Panah tribes, very flerce and hostile neighbors

The letter bringing this information further said that the war was then raging and there was danger of a famine in the land, notwithstanding which the Jabascans had recentured their chief city and were slowly pressing their enomies back. The Panahs were willing to make peace and the Mandingoes would follow, but the Jabascans, being without king or queen, and therefore prevented by their tribal laws from making a treaty of peace, had no other alternative than to continue the war when the threatening famine was growing daily a greater danger; therefore, they begged the King to return at once. On receiving this letter the young man, no

longer Affred Momo Thompson, but Momolu Massaquoi, started for Africa last December. waiting only long enough to make arrangements for the transportation of food and farming implements to his country. He arrived on

Massaquoi, started for Africa last December, waiting only long enough to make arrangements for the transportation of food and farming implements to his country. He arrived on March's to sign a treaty of peace, and before his first night in his own kingdom was over he was exposed to ah the dangers of war.

On his arrival at the capital city by cance across the lake he was received with tribul ceremonies and with cheers by his subjects, thousands of whom gathered at the shore to meet him. It was early afternoon when he stepped ashore, and the cheering hasted almost without interruption until nightfall. The hostile Manchingoes were known tobe in the vicinity, but in the joy of receiving their King back the Jata-cans for the time relaxed their watchfulness. They raid dearly for it. Early on the following morning there was an attack on the city.

The Mandingoes poured in in great numbers. Hundreds of Massaquoi's people awakened too lats to excape, and were cut to bleeces by the short swords of the enemy. Some flet, without time for arming, to the woods, and afterward made their way to neighboring villages. Others took to their cances under the direction of the King, who in a brief time succeeded in rallying enough war cances to cover the retreat of the other hoats. He himself had a narrow escape from feing captured. Many of the Jabascans, unable to find their loats, were diriven into the lake and drowned. The king's party, having crossed the lake, took to the almost impenetrate forest, through which the party made its way to a village some miles distant, where the warriors when flathing in defence of their homes. Having reorganized, they refurned to the capital, and, under the lead of Monoiu Massaquoi, swept the invaders are bave and here warriors when flathing in defence of their homes. Having reorganized, they refurned to the capital, and, under the lead of Monoiu Massaquoi, swept the invaders in his letter, but it must be that he has assurated from the observed and warriors of the Panahas and hardingoes were down

WISDOM THROUGH EXPERIENCE Mons, Poujol Has a Business Transaction With a Fellow Philosopher,

The Harlem doctor burst into the ateller of the learned barber, his face aglow, and the odors of the large bouquet he carried permeated and sweetened the heated atmosphere. Monsieur," said the doctor, as he removed his coat and waistcoat, and struggled with his collar, "see what toyely flowers a patient has

given to me to take to my wife." The doctor, knowing well the sympathetic and artistic nature of the learned barber, exproted some admiring response, but instead the latter only sighed very deeply. As he fitted the apron snugly under the doctor's chin M. le

"Monsieur, tell me, are the skies as blue today as usual ?" "Surely," replied the doctor. "Can't you see that there isn't a speek on the heavens?

It is a wonderfully fine day."

"And the sun shines as brightly, and the air is as pure and wholesome, and the flowers smell as sweetly, and the women are as lovely

as ever?"
"Why, of course. You are not ill, monsieur? Let me feel your pulse."
"No, no," said monsieur, sadly; "It is not

that. Induit I am somewhat disturbed, that the loveliness of nature does not appeal to me. that my heart lies heavy and crushed within my bosom. It is strange, very strange. I thought I had become steeled to the cruelties of this harsh world, and that my philosophy was superior to my emergencies. But, alas, monsieur, there are some blows which even the philosopher cannot immediately sustain with proper calmness and indifference. I have had a life of many experiences, monsieur, and have suffered much, but---

Good heavens!" exclaimed the doctor. half rising in his seat, "you don't mean, mon-

sleur, that your family-"No, no, not that," said the barber; "my family, thanks to a divine Providence, is well, quite well, I thank you. No. monsieur, the shock which has turned my usually blithesome spirits into dark and dreary channels came from without. Monsieur, I must confess,

shock which has turned my usually blitheso me spirits into dark and dreary channels came from without. Monsieur. I must confess, frankly, that I am disappointed in finding that the chilosophy which has supported me for these many years should now suddenly desert me. That is almost as great a blow to my pride as the affair itself is to my tenderer emotions. It troubles me. I feel I shall be a wiser man for all this, monsieur, but at present it comes hard. My susceptibilities have been sorely wounded. If you will sit up a little ligher, monsieur. So; that is better. Much off today?

"As usual," said the doctor.

"Ah, as usual. Very well, monsieur. Your moustache is developing finely. You may soon be proud of it. Ah, well, it is a strange world, monsieur. I feel a little better for having spoken to you thus frankly. I will now relate to you the circumstances that have conspired to make me so unhappy. You probably remember, monsieur, the man whom I have always addressed as Professor. He is the vory handsome man with the golden beard cut a la Hearl To. He was, if you will remember, a very witty man, and always dominated the conversationalist. I find a great regard for that man, monsieur. We have discussed philosophy and art togetaer many, many times, and I thought I detected in him a sympathy for the sentiments which have been the result of my lifelong study and of my devotion to the ideal. I have seen tears in his eyes, monsieur, when I outlined my theory of the eternity of art and the oneness of its various visible forms, so long as they had in them the essence of art's first principle—truth. And when it came to philosophy, monsieur, I was convinced that I had in the sum an appull worthy of his teacher—one who appreciated these inmost trufhs which are revealed only to the mest patient investigation. Ah, monsieur, I learned to love this man almost as a son. I said to myself, 'Henri, you are fortunate in horken devotion to the artistic and the lessons of nature. When the time comes for your departure from this state root, without, Montaner, I must contest
frontill that it an absorption for a large of the property look
frontill that it is a state of the property of the pro

FOR THE HEALTH OF GOTHAM

WORK OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT IN THE PAST OVARTER.

Hundreds of Tons of Improper Food Material Seized and Destroyed-Deaths and the Principal Causes That Led to Ther.

The amount of work done in three months by the Health Department appears from its last quarterly report which has just been printed. There were 107,394 inspections made and 0.325 complaints attended to by the inspectors. It is evident from this that the inspectors do not wait for complaints, but that they are continually investigating dwellings and other buildings of the city. Over 2,000 premises were reported for defective plumbing and over 1,000 for plain fifth. Two people were reported for keeping cows in an in-an-itary condition and five for the way in which they kept fowls. The department's work in-cludes the inspection of foods of all kinds, fruits, milk, candies, wines, meats, fish, and everything estable which might get in an improper condition for sale or use.

The results of this work are surprising. It

was not conducted at the season of the year when the most fruit is exposed for sale or when vegetables and meat are most likely to spoth During the spring season the weather in general is so cold that articles which could not be well kept in summer can be kept then for some time without spoiling.

Over 200 tons of fruit were condemned and selzed. This includes over 60 tons of oranges

and 90 tons of bananas. Over 25 tons of wine were condemned, and over 165 tons of beel, veal, sheep, and hogs. Of this meat about nine-tenths was veal and pork. Among the articles condemned and seized by the department as unfit for use and dangerous to the public health were peppers, pumpkins, okrafarina, eccoanuts, cheese, beans, cranberries, and candy. About 500 tons altogether of food materials were taken by the de-partment from people who intended to sell them. This mass of improper food would have been sufficient of itself to cause a great amount of sickness and many deaths. It was to be sold chiefly in the poorer quarters among the tenement houses and Polish-Jew neighborhood around Hester and Essex streets. On account of the low price at which it was held it would have found ready